1: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

did not have the historical sense necessary to give a chronological record of this type. As interviews continued and some subjects became more accustomed to talking in the ethnographer's presence, a number of "expressive interviews,"[8] were devised. These followed both active and passive techniques. In the passive interviews an attempt was made to duplicate as much as possible the psychoanalytic situation in which a subject is invited to speak freely whatever comes to his mind. In most cases where active participation of the ethnographer occurred in such interviews, the latter's question or direction was noted so that this influence could later be evaluated in analyzing the flow of communication. It was observed that strong or persistent questioning tended to produce confusion and arouse discomfort in many people. This made active interviewing extremely difficult. On the other hand if subjects were left alone with the invitation for spontaneous communication, they often said nothing. All of these behavioral reactions were regarded as important data for subsequent analysis. Another form of behavior was noted in two or three people. They manifested a rapid flow of more or less chronological detail which contained little in the way of personal attitudes or reactions to life experiences. This was a difficulty that could not be overcome. Each interview opened with a request for dreams. If any dreams were submitted, an attempt was made to secure associations. Only once or twice were dreams interpreted to subjects. Interviews were paid for at the conclusion of each hour and were, for the most part, recorded verbatim but in "long hand." They were always conducted in privacy, some in the ethnographer's home during the absence of his family, others on a log in the brush some distance from camp. Most interviews with men, however, were conducted in a small camp which the ethnographer had erected in a secluded area in Lower Post.

Finally, the Rorschach technique was used to secure verbal responses and additional behavioral data. Like interviews, Rorschach protocols were attached to the P-data sheets which, in some cases, soon expanded into files.

During the time that informants were being interviewed, tested, or engaged in conversation, they were freely treated to cigarettes or cigarette tobacco. In a few cases interviews were followed by lunch or supper at the ethnographer's home.

Analysis. Up to this point discussion of method has been largely limited to the preparation for field work and the techniques followed in the observation and recording of behavior (including verbalization in the word "behavior"). When the collection of data was completed, two types of material could be distinguished, ethnographic data, which had been classified into categories specified in the *Outline of Cultural Materials*,[9] and personality data, consisting of interviews, Rorschach records, and the P-data sheets.

Analysis was first employed to construct a cultural background for the study of Kaska ethos. This was done primarily with the ethnographic data, although in some instances attitudes and experiences recorded on the P-data sheets were also utilized when these added knowledge that had not otherwise been observed or reported. The construction of the cultural background may be schematically described as follows:[10]

[8] Kluckhohn, *The Personal Document in Anthropological Science* (1945), xvii–xix.

[9] Murdock, *et al.*, *Outline of Cultural Materials* (1945).

[10] Nothing in the following outlines should be taken to deny that observation is not always accompanied of some degree of inference or that perception is not always largely selective.

1: Honigmann E-5 (1943-1945) 1949 ND12 Nahane ND12

158 hysteria in which people for no known reason fled from their camps and sat in the snow. This may represent an outbreak of true Arctic hysteria with compulsive suggestibility.

Personality

157 Rorschach's Test was given to twenty-eight Kaska Indians. Although at first instruc-
125 tions were closely followed and each card was shown a second time, in order to perform the inquiry and to invoke further responses, it was soon discovered that two showings made the test too long and irksome for these people. Particularly children grew restless when required to sit through a detailed inquiry, while most adults showed little sign of becoming more at ease as time over the cards increased. The situation often grew so painful that it was necessary to beg the subjects to remain for a few more minutes. To overcome this difficulty, it was determined to conduct the inquiry simultaneously with the initial presentation of the cards. While this procedure in part upset the standardization under which the test was constructed and is commonly administered, it may be expected that the results obtained have not been seriously impaired. Of the twenty-eight protocols collected, thirteen are based on two showings of the cards, the inquiry here being conducted in accordance with standard procedure. In the case of girls and women, most of the tests were administered by the ethnographer's wife.

Rorschach records were obtained from fourteen adult males and five adult females. Nine children under sixteen years of age were tested, five boys and four girls. Although the number of cases is limited, in general the psychological homogeneity of the population is demonstrated.

157 The mean number of responses for the adult group is 22.16, the range being from three to ninety although only two individuals gave more than thirty-six responses. An important qualification to be added is the fact that slightly over fifty per cent of the subjects produced fewer than eighteen answers. The mean number of responses for the children's group is 15.5, the range being from six to twenty-nine.

The tabulation of responses according to location is shown in Table 12.

Table 12. Tabulation of Rorschach Responses According to Location

	Adult Mean (N=14)	Per Cent	Child Mean (N=9)	Per Cent
W	3.71	14	4	25
D	11.43	52	10	64
Dd	6.85	30	1.55	10
S	.18	4	.11	.7

An inspection of these figures reveals the adult manner of approach to be (W), D, Dd S!!!! while the child approach is W, D!, Dd S! In other words, among the adults as a whole we find a very high overemphasis of small detail responses with an underemphasis of whole answers, whereas in children a somewhat better balanced picture obtains.

In Table 13 is presented a tabulation of the responses according to determinants. The